

THE ADVOCATE.

MERIDEN KAN

S. McLellan Editor
J. P. Limeburner, Associate Ed.
F. H. Newhouse, Business Manager.

Officers Kansas State Alliance.
President—B. H. CLOVER.....Cambridge.
Vice-Pres.—W. H. BIDDLE.....Augusta.
Secretary—J. B. FRENCH.....Burton.
Treasurer—H. BAUGHN....."
Chaplain—J. P. WATT.....Patterson.
Lecturer—A. E. DICKINSON.....Meriden.
Asst. Lecturer—VAN B. PRATHER.....Newark.
Doorkeeper—JETHRO COCHRAN.....Winfield.
Asst. Doorkeeper—A. W. TAYLOR.....Newton.
Sect'ry-at-large—L. K. HOYT.....Dexter.
Business Agt.—C. A. TYLER.....Burton.

Do You?

Want to keep fully posted on Alliance matters?
Do you want the Alliance to succeed and contribute to its success?
Do you want to read a bold and fearless discussion of your heaven-born rights as tillers of the soil.
Do you want encouragement in the fight you are making against the oppressors of your rights and privileges?
Do you want a true and stalwart friend for the cause?
If you do take the ADVOCATE, read and ponder over its contents and let us hear from you when you have anything to say to advance the interests of the Alliance. Help us, and we will help you

Powderly's Address.

The address of General Master Workman T. V. Powderly at the late session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor at Atlanta Ga. is a grand appeal for the success of a good cause by one of nature's noblemen. There is not to-day upon the American continent, a man who is actuated by more unselfish motives, who has manifested a more self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of the oppressed, or who has proven himself more true and loyal to every trust imposed upon him, than the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. That organization may well be proud of its chief. He should be enthusiastically sustained and his strong arms strengthened by the unanimous support of all worthy Knights in his every effort to better the condition of the producers of wealth.

Jefferson Davis Dead.

The death of Jefferson Davis removes the most conspicuous figure connected with the great rebellion. One by one the participants in that great struggle pass away, and the survivors of the leaders on either side may now be counted on the fingers. A new generation is rapidly taking the place of that which figured in the stirring events of a quarter of a century ago; and let us hope that, with this change, the bitterness and the animosities of the past are likewise passing away. Among the rank and file upon either side this extreme bitterness has never existed; and with the death of those whose disappointed ambitions gave cause for the entertainment of such feelings, sectional differences should cease. New questions, involving the prosperity of the entire country, claim the attention of all sections and of all parties at this time, and no sectional animosity should interfere with their fair consideration, and amicable adjustment in the interest of the whole country.

Our National Banking System Illustrated.

Mr. A has a government bond of \$100,000 drawing 5 per cent interest. He desires to increase his profits on this investment and he deposits this bond with the government, and receives \$90,000 in currency which, as an incorporated National Bank, he may loan to the people at any rate per cent obtainable. He thus loans the same money to the government and to the people at the same time and receives interest from each upon the same investment. It is furthermore provided by a concurrent resolution approved March 17 1874, that the Secretary of the Treasury may pay the interest on these bonds one year before it is due. In addition to this the bonds are exempt from taxation. No tax is levied on their capital or deposits, and "only one per cent on their circulation." "Some of these banks are also designated as government depositories and receive the benefit of the use of millions of dollars free of charge." Some idea of the profits derived through this system of finances may be obtained from the following report of William H. English of Indiana, president of the National bank of Indianapolis.

"I congratulate the stockholders of our enterprise. The bank has been in operation 14 years under my control, with a capital stock of \$500,000. In the meantime it has voluntarily returned \$500,000 of capital stock back to its stockholders, besides paying them in dividends \$1,496,250, part of which was gold, and I turn it over to you with a capital unimpaired, and \$327,000 of the undivided earnings on hand. To this might be added the premiums of United States bonds, at present prices amounting to \$36,000 besides quite a large amount of lost or destroyed bills."

The items of profit are as follows:	
Returned to Stockholders	\$500,000
Dividends	1,496,250
Undivided earnings	327,000
Premium on bonds	36,000
Lost or destroyed bills	24,000
Total	\$2,383,550.

It must be remembered also that this bank has during all of these 14 years, furnished fat offices to several of the stockholders whose salaries are not included in the above enumerated items of profit. The advocates of the National banking system urge the absolute security of the people against possible loss from this currency, as an argument in favor of its continuance. Let it be understood that the objection to it is not on account of any doubt of this security, but because the National bank is considered too expensive a luxury. We might properly ask in this connection, what is the security upon which this currency rests? Upon the National bonds of course. What then is the security of the National bonds? Unquestionable the faith of the government, and the aggregate wealth of the entire country. This being true, is the currency any better for being issued through the banks than if issued in the form of greenbacks directly from the government? This is one of the questions that our order submits for the consideration of its members. Let its investigation be

thorough, and its discussion exhaustive and the conclusion will be uniform in the minds of all the people.

The director of the mint says: "The coins of all commercial nations are in part produced from the melting of coins of other nations. It is as bullion only that the nations of the world treat each other's coins." This statement indicates that at least one man connected with the financial matters of government has discovered the fallacy of a "money of the world." Money in its true sense is a creation of law, and as such is purely national in character. This being true, to have foreign money among us is impossible. It is also true that when we send gold or silver abroad, no matter in what shape it may be, whether in bullion or coin, it goes as a commodity and nothing else. It goes under the same conditions and for the same purposes as either wheat or pork. It is sold under the same market rules of quality and weight that governs all other commodities, and it is held for consumption and use in exactly the same manner. It never goes from this country with the idea of returning any more than a barrel of flour or a box of bacon. While the wheat and meat go to feed the hungry the gold and silver go to furnish a currency. The idea that our coin goes to England and remains as the coin of America until, through some commercial changes, it is sent back, is not true. American coin is melted and made into foreign coin as soon as possible, and is continued in that form as long as commercial or legislative wisdom or trickery can keep it. The table given in the *National Economist* of last week shows that, during the fiscal year 1889, nearly \$65,000,000 of gold and silver went abroad to stay, and therefore the currency of the United States was lessened by that amount, and as a consequence failures, low prices, and hard times resulted.—*Economist*

Resubmission is to be the war cry in the campaign of 1890, by mutual agreement of the Republican and Democratic leaders of Kansas, to divert the people from a consideration of the real cause of their misery—a money famine. Scarcity of money causes low prices for products, and not the absence or presence of saloons.—*Ottawa Journal*.

If a train of passengers could vote out the train robbers when they were being held up by them, the vote would be unanimous and at once. But the entire country is "held up" by financial robbers, and the careless indifference of the people is astonishing. The financial robber is the more destructive and ruinous of the two kinds; his robbery is continuous and robs industry of all its production. You can vote them out—will you do it?—*National View*.

We reproduce in this issue the first editorial we have seen in the *Kansas City Times* in disparagement of trusts. The *Times* has evidently heard from St. Louis.

Sickheadache, biliousness, nausea, costiveness, are promptly cured, and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills (little pills.)

A GRAND FEDERATION.

Farmers' Organization Uplifts and Combine with the Knights of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 5.—This has proved a busy day in the "new revolution" as begun by the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of America, resulting practically in the combination of the middle classes with 4,000,000 voters in the ranks.

A secret conference between Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor and Evan Jones president of the Farmers' and Laborers' union last night, which lasted until an early hour this morning, resulted in a thorough understanding being reached and to-day President Jones said that confederation was now an established fact while Master Workman Powderly admitted that there was much truth in what Mr. Jones had said.

Committees from the two farmers' associations held a secret meeting to-day at which the idea of consolidating was discussed at length. There were no dissenting votes when the question was put to a vote whether the Alliance would consolidate with the Farmers' and Laborers' union on certain conditions. These were the approval of the steps taken by the delegates of the two alliances and ratification of the compact by two thirds of the states represented by alliances.

Mr. Powderly on invitation of the Farmers' alliance visited their headquarters to-day and for a half hour held a levee.

The expression on the part of the delegates about the hotel corridors is that the visit of the Knights of Labor committee at this time will be productive of good results. While the opinion is generally held that an amalgamation of the laborers and toilers is not looked on as a consummation that will be reached now or this year, it is thought that the time of a general union of labor will not be deferred long.

During the day General J. B. Weaver of Iowa, the famous greenbacker, arrived and was, next to Powderly, the lion of the hour. All were jubilant save the few farmers who think the indorsement of the Henry George land doctrine debars from full fellowship with farmers.

At the afternoon session, the committee not being ready to report, Master Workman Powderly delivered an address. He was enthusiastically greeted. He paid attention to the land question, railroad transportation, the formation of the Knights of Labor, and the present and future hopes of the order. He related how the Knights had attempted to run a co-operative coal mine in Indiana, in which they were thwarted by the railroads and dwelt at length upon the advantages of confederation of the middle classes. General J. B. Weaver of Iowa also spoke.

Hutchinson, Kan., May 23 '89
G. M. KELLER, M. D.

Dear Sir:—I lived in the mountains for eight years and thereby came to know the virtues of "Mountain Sage," having used it for fevers, chills, and biliousness; in fact when we felt sick in any way we were cured by the use of "Mountain Sage."

MRS. E. EVANS.
For sale by W. C. Spencer, Druggist.